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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/599,425	TANAKA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MARTIN MUSHAMBO	2625	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2010.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-21,23 and 25 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-21, 23, and 25 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is a response to applicant's response filed on 12/08/2010. Claims 1-21, 23, and 25 are pending. Claims 22, 24, and 26 have been cancelled. Claims 1, 15, and 16 have been amended. Claims 1, 15, and 16 are independent.

Examiner's Note

2. Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers or figures in the references as applied to the claims below for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant, in preparing the responses, to fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the examiner.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 15 and 16 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-5, 15, 21, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori (JP 2001075950), in view of Hamaguchi (US 2004/0222984), further in view of Chang et al. (US 2005/0078057)

Regarding claim 1, Mori discloses a print buffer unit temporally storing a plurality of print data and selecting designated print data from among the plurality of print data to be printed on a printer, (**MORI, Fig.1**) comprising:

a data-inputting section receiving the plurality of print data created in a host apparatus; (**MORI, fig.8, [0004] lines 1-2, [0018] lines 1-3, [0068] lines 1-3 Figure 2 depicts a print system with a buffer unit ‘202’ connected to a PC ‘201’ that sends data to the printer through the buffer unit. Data are inputted through the connection**) a data-storing section storing the plurality of the print data transferred from the data-inputting section; (**MORI, fig.1 element 110, [0013] lines 3-4, [0062] lines 5-6**) a print-image creating section creating a print image to be printed on the printer from the designated print data; (**MORI, [0062] lines 10-18**) and a data-outputting section transferring the designated print data to the printer according to an instruction for printing the designated print data after the print image of the designated print data is visually identified. (**MORI, [0012] lines 10-11**) a print-image displaying section displaying the print image of the designated print data on a display panel; (**MORI, [0012] lines 1-8**) Mori does not explicitly disclose “the print-image displaying section includes a band-data storing part that reads the designated print data, the print-image displaying section displays less than an entirety of the print image in response to a displaying signal

generated by the band-data storing part;” However Hamaguchi discloses “the print-image displaying section (**Hamaguchi, figure 5**) includes a band-data storing part that reads the designated print data (**Hamaguchi, figure 5 element 2 storing part is graphic memory stores print data**), the print-image displaying section displays less than an entirety of the print image in response to a displaying signal generated by the band-data storing part;” (**Hamaguchi, figure 5 element 3, [0040] lines 1-6**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori with the teachings of Hamaguchi since they are both analogous in image display related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori with the teachings of Hamaguchi to provide a low electric power consuming device.

(Hamaguchi, [0007] lines 7-11)

The combination of Mori and Hamaguchi does not explicitly disclose “wherein the print-image displaying section includes: a plurality of band-data areas in the display panel; a plurality of first driving circuits, each of the plurality of first driving circuits corresponding to one of the plurality of band-data areas; a second driving circuit driving electrodes common to the plurality of band-data areas; and a selector switch selecting a connection between one of the plurality of first driving circuits and the band-data storing part.” However, Chang discloses a displaying section that includes: a plurality of band-data areas in the display panel; (**Chang, fig.1 element 300 a plurality of pixel's on the panel 300, [0046] lines 1-3**) a plurality of first driving circuits, each of the plurality of first driving circuits corresponding to one of the plurality of band-data areas; (**Chang,**

figure 5 SRC1-SRC_{n+1}) a second driving circuit driving electrodes common to the plurality of band-data areas; (**Chang, fig.1 element 500**) and a selector switch selecting a connection between one of the plurality of first driving circuits and the band-data storing part.” (**Chang, fig.2 TFT Q provides connection between SRC and storing capacitor CST**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi with the teachings of Chang since they are both analogous in image display related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi with the teachings of Chang in order to check defects of stages (**Chang, [0009] lines 1-5**).

Regarding claim 2 dependent on claim 1, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, discloses the print buffer unit, further comprising: a print-data modifying section modifying the print data (**MORI, fig.13 element 1102**).

Regarding claim 3 dependent on claim 2, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, discloses the print buffer unit, wherein the print-data modifying section comprises at least one of print-sequence changing means for changing the sequence of printing of the print data, print-data duplicating means for duplicating the print data, and print-data deleting means for deleting the print data (**MORI, [0028] lines 1-7**).

Regarding claim 4 dependent on claim 2, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, discloses the print buffer unit, wherein the print-data modifying section comprises print-image modifying means for modifying the print image (**MORI, fig.13 element 1102, [0039] lines 1-4 colors of the print image can be edited**).

Regarding claim 5 dependent on claim 3, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, discloses the print buffer unit, wherein the print-data modifying section further comprises print- image modifying means for modifying the print image (**MORI, fig.13 element 1102, [0039] lines 1-4 colors of the print image can be edited**).

Regarding claim 15, Mori discloses a print system (**Mori, fig.2**) comprising: a print buffer unit including a print-image creating section and a print- image display section, the print-image display section including a band-data storing part, and a display panel: (**MORI, Fig.1 element 201**) printable data being input to the print buffer unit; (**MORI, fig.8, [0004] lines 1-2, [0018] lines 1-3, [0068] lines 1-3 Figure 2 depicts a print system with a buffer unit '202' connected to a PC '201' that sends data to the printer through the buffer unit. Data are inputted through the connection**) and a printer (**MORI, fig.1 element 203**): wherein the print buffer unit creates a print image from the data and displays the print image on the display panel; (**MORI, [0062] lines 6-10**) wherein the print buffer unit sends the data to the printer, the data being modified so as to change the print image; and wherein the printer prints on the basis of the data.

(MORI, [0012] lines 10-11, [0030] lines 1-3 printed data on paper medium is equivalent to image previewed)

Mori does not explicitly disclose “wherein the band-data storing part reads designated print data created by the print-image creating section; and wherein the print-image displaying section displays less than an entirety of the print image in response to a displaying signal created by the band-data storing part.” However Hamaguchi discloses “wherein the band-data storing part reads designated print data created by the print-image creating section (**Hamaguchi, figure 5 element 2 storing part is graphic memory stores print data**); and wherein the print-image displaying section displays less than an entirety of the print image in response to a displaying signal created by the band-data storing part.” (**Hamaguchi, figure 5 element 3, figure 5 element 9 ‘display panel’, [0040] lines 1-6**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori with the teachings of Hamaguchi since they are both analogous in image display related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori with the teachings of Hamaguchi to provide a low electric power consuming device. (**Hamaguchi, [0007] lines 7-11**)

The combination of Mori and Hamaguchi does not explicitly disclose “wherein the print-image displaying section includes: a plurality of band-data areas in the display panel; a plurality of first driving circuits, each of the plurality of first driving circuits corresponding to one of the plurality of band-data areas; a second driving circuit driving electrodes common to the plurality of band-data areas; and a selector switch selecting a

connection between one of the plurality of first driving circuits and the band-data storing part." However, Chang discloses a displaying section that includes: a plurality of band-data areas in the display panel; (**Chang, fig.1 element 300 a plurality of pixel's on the panel 300, [0046] lines 1-3**) a plurality of first driving circuits, each of the plurality of first driving circuits corresponding to one of the plurality of band-data areas; (**Chang, figure 5 SRC1-SRCn+1**) a second driving circuit driving electrodes common to the plurality of band-data areas; (**Chang, fig.1 element 500**) and a selector switch selecting a connection between one of the plurality of first driving circuits and the band-data storing part." (**Chang, fig.2 TFT Q provides connection between SRC and storing capacitor CST**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi with the teachings of Chang since they are both analogous in image display related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi with the teachings of Chang in order to check defects of stages (**Chang, [0009] lines 1-5**).

Regarding claims 21 and 23 dependent on claim 1 and 15 respectively, Mori and Hamaguchi discloses the print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section displays a whole field of the print image by repeatedly: reading the designated print data; and displaying different parts of the print image in response to receipt of different displaying signals created by the band-data storing part. (**Hamaguchi, col.6 lines 24-56 the print image data are read based on the gate lines, here scan line, and the**

data lines that are turned on)

6. Claims 16-20 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori and Hamaguchi, in view of Iwabuchi et al. (JP 04-094955 hereinafter referred to as Iwabuchi) cited in IDS filed on 09/28/2010, further in view of Chang et al. (US 2005/0078057)

Regarding claim 16, Mori discloses a print buffer unit (**Mori, fig.2 element 202**) comprising: an operation-inputting section including an operation switch configured to receive print buffer operational instructions input by a user of the print buffer unit; (**MORI, [0095] lines 1-9**) a data-inputting section configured to receive print data created in a host apparatus; (**MORI, fig.8, [0004] lines 1-2, [0018] lines 1-3, [0068] lines 1-3** **Figure 2 depicts a print system with a buffer unit ‘202’ connected to a PC ‘201’ that sends data to the printer through the buffer unit. Data are inputted through the connection**) a data-storing section configured to store the print data received from the data-inputting section; (**MORI, fig.1 element 110, [0013] lines 3-4, [0062] lines 5-6**) a print-image creating section operable to create a print image to be printed on the printer from the print data; (**MORI, [0062] lines 10-18**) a print-image displaying section operable to display the print image; (**MORI, [0014] lines 1-5 display control, [0015] lines 1-4**) a display panel included with the print-image displaying section configured to display the print image; (**MORI, fig.13 element 1101, [0095] lines**

1-2 preview display screen) a modification-inputting section configured to transmit instructions for modification of the print image to a print image modifying means provided in a print data modifying section configured to modify the print data; (**MORI, fig.13 element 1102**) a modification pad adjacent to the display panel that is configured to receive inputs from a user for modifying the print image; (**MORI, fig.6 element 405, fig.7 element 505, [0067] lines 5-8**) a memory for storing the print image (**MORI, fig.1 element 110**);

Mori does not explicitly disclose “a band-data storing part included with the print-image displaying section, the band-data storing part is operable to read the print data; a display panel included with the print-image displaying section configured to display less than an entirety of the print image in response to a display signal generated by the band-data storing part;” However, Hamaguchi discloses “a band-data storing part included with the print-image displaying section, the band-data storing part is operable to read the print data; (**Hamaguchi, figure 5 element 2 storing part is graphic memory stores print data**) a display panel included with the print-image displaying section configured to display less than an entirety of the print image in response to a display signal generated by the band-data storing part; (**Hamaguchi, figure 5 element 9 display panel**)” It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori with the teachings of Hamaguchi since they are both analogous in image display related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of

Mori with the teachings of Hamaguchi to provide a low electric power consuming device.

(Hamaguchi, [0007] lines 7-11)

Mori and Hamaguchi do not explicitly disclose “a battery operable to power the entire print buffer unit.” However, Iwabuchi discloses “a battery operable to power the entire print buffer unit.” (**Iwabuchi, fig.1B element 1a, fig.6A element 1a, fig.19 element 47**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi with the teachings of Iwabuchi since they are both analogous in image processing related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi with the teachings of Iwabuchi in order to provide back up power.

The combination of Mori, Hamaguchi and Iwabuchi does not explicitly disclose “wherein the print-image displaying section includes: a plurality of band-data areas in the display panel; a plurality of first driving circuits, each of the plurality of first driving circuits corresponding to one of the plurality of band-data areas; a second driving circuit driving electrodes common to the plurality of band-data areas; and a selector switch selecting a connection between one of the plurality of first driving circuits and the band-data storing part.” However, Chang discloses a displaying section that includes: a plurality of band-data areas in the display panel; (**Chang, fig.1 element 300 a plurality of pixel's on the panel 300, [0046] lines 1-3**) a plurality of first driving circuits, each of the plurality of first driving circuits corresponding to one of the plurality of band-data areas; (**Chang, figure 5 SRC1-SRCn+1**) a second driving circuit driving electrodes common to the

plurality of band-data areas; (**Chang, fig.1 element 500**) and a selector switch selecting a connection between one of the plurality of first driving circuits and the band-data storing part.” (**Chang, fig.2 TFT Q provides connection between SRC and storing capacitor CST**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori, Hamaguchi and Iwabuchi with the teachings of Chang since they are both analogous in image display related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori, Hamaguchi and Iwabuchi with the teachings of Chang in order to check defects of stages (**Chang, [0009] lines 1-5**).

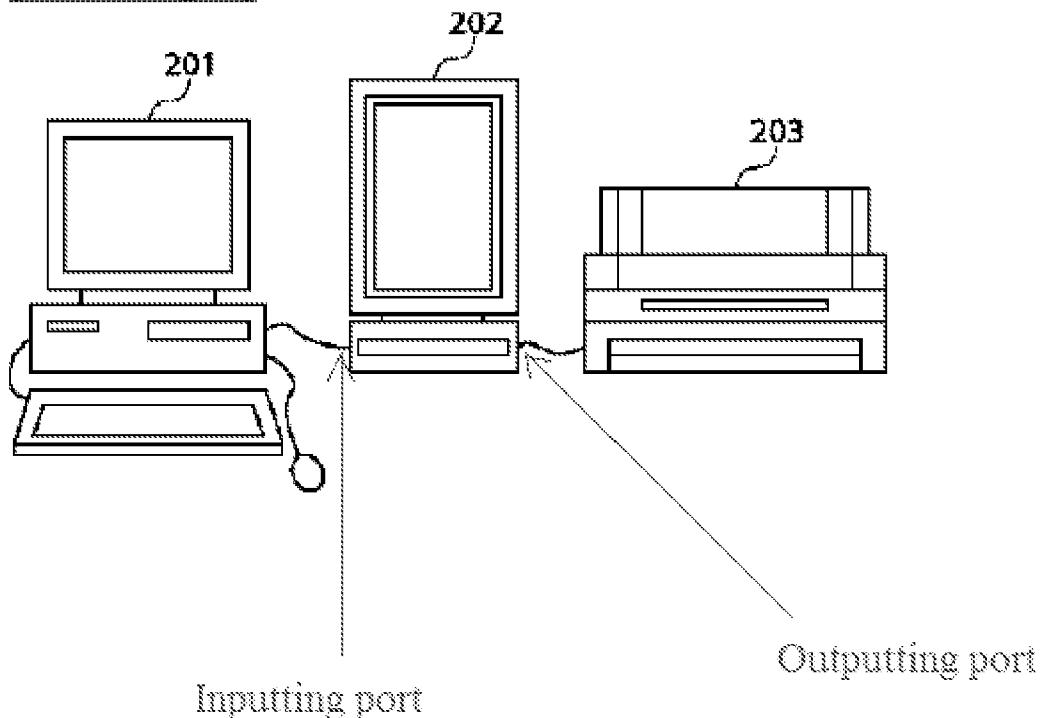
Regarding claim 17 dependent on claim 16, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Wabuchi and Chang, disclose the print buffer unit, wherein the print-data modifying section further comprises: a print-data sorting means configured to modify a sequence that the print data is printed; (**MORI, [0034] lines 1-4 reverse order, choosing even-numbered page**) a print-data duplicating means configured to duplicate the print data; (**MORI, [0034] lines 3-6 duplicating/doubling**) a print-data deleting means configured to delete the print data; (**MORI, [0125] lines 7-8**) and a print-data restoring means (**MORI, [0125] lines 8-10 correcting means**).

Regarding claim 18 dependent on claim 16, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Wabuchi and Chang disclose the print buffer unit, wherein the print-image creating section splits the print image into at least two parts; and the print-image displaying

section merges the split parts of the print image into one and displays a merged print-image. (**MORI, [0117] lines 1-9**)

Regarding claim 19 dependent on claim 16, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Wabuchi and Chang disclose the print buffer unit, further comprising a data inputting port and a data outputting port. (**Mori, fig.2, see illustration below**)

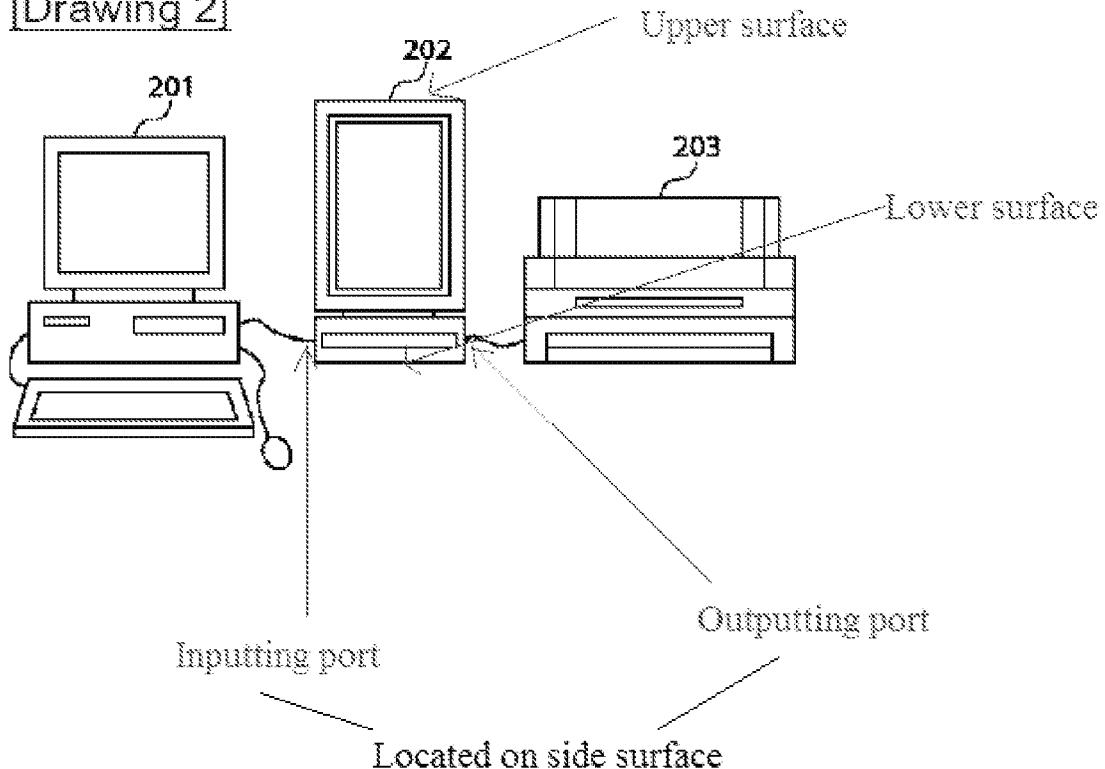
[Drawing 2]



Regarding claim 20 dependent on claim 16, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Wabuchi and Chang disclose the print buffer unit, further comprising a housing having an upper surface, a lower surface opposite to the upper surface, and a side surface between the upper surface and the lower surface; wherein the data inputting

port and the data outputting port are located at the side surface; (**MORI, fig.2 element 202, see illustration below**)

[Drawing 2]



Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Wabuchi, do not disclose “wherein the display panel is between the modification pad the data inputting port.” However, applicant has not disclosed any specific advantage or criticality of having the display panel between the modification pad and the data inputting port. As such, the above limitations are a matter of design choice.

Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have in order to make the print buffer device portable.

Regarding claim 25 dependent on claim 16, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Wabuchi, disclose the print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section displays a whole field of the print image by repeatedly: reading the designated print data; and displaying different parts of the print image in response to receipt of different displaying signals created by the band-data storing part. (**Hamaguchi, col.6 lines 24-56 the print image data are read based on the gate lines, here scan line, and the data lines that are turned on**)

7. Claims 6-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori and Hamaguchi, in view of Chang, further in view of Wang (US 2004/0243826).

Regarding claim 6 dependent on claim 1, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, do not disclose “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” However, Wang discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” (**Wang, [0019] lines 1-12 maintaining means saving data or preventing data loss**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang since they are both analogous in computer data processing related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang in order to

provide data protection during abnormal power off time. (**Wang, [0005] lines 6-9**)

Regarding claim 7 dependent on claim 2, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, do not disclose “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” However, Wang discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” (**Wang, [0019] lines 1-12 maintaining means saving data or preventing data loss**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang since they are both analogous in computer data processing related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang in order to provide data protection during abnormal power off time. (**Wang, [0005] lines 6-9**)

Regarding claim 8 dependent on claim 3, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, do not disclose “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” However, Wang discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” (**Wang, [0019] lines 1-12 maintaining means saving data or preventing data loss**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of

Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang since they are both analogous in computer data processing related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang in order to provide data protection during abnormal power off time. (**Wang, [0005] lines 6-9**)

Regarding claim 9 dependent on claim 4, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, do not disclose “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” However, Wang discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” (**Wang, [0019] lines 1-12 maintaining means saving data or preventing data loss**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang since they are both analogous in computer data processing related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang in order to provide data protection during abnormal power off time. (**Wang, [0005] lines 6-9**)

Regarding claim 10 dependent on claim 5, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, do not disclose “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” However, Wang

discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image displaying section is operable to continue to display content after power supply is cut.” (**Wang, [0019] lines 1-12 maintaining means saving data or preventing data loss**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang since they are both analogous in computer data processing related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, with the teachings of Wang in order to provide data protection during abnormal power off time. (**Wang, [0005] lines 6-9**)

8. Claims 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori and Hamaguchi, in view of Chang, further in view of Tyler et al. (US 5638498) hereinafter referred to as Tyler.

Regarding claim 11 dependent on claim 1, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, do not disclose explicitly “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image creating section creates the print image split into at least two parts; and the print-image displaying section merges the split parts of the print image into one and displays the print image.” However, Tyler discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print-image creating section creates the print image split into at least two parts; and the print-image displaying section merges the split parts of the print image into one and displays the print image.” (**Tyler, col.9 lines 44-53**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary

skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang with the teachings of Tyler since they are both analogous in print control related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang with the teachings of Tyler in order to lower memory requirement for displaying data. (**Tyler, col.2 lines 8-20**).

9. Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori, Hamaguchi, and Chang, in view of Wang, further in view of Tyler et al. (US 5638498) hereinafter referred to as Tyler.

Regarding claim 12 dependent on claim 10, Mori, Hamaguchi, and Chang as modified with Wang do not disclose “The print buffer unit wherein the print-image creating section creates the print image split into at least two parts; and the print-image displaying section merges the split parts of the print image into one and displays the print image.” However, Tyler discloses “The print buffer unit wherein the print-image creating section creates the print image split into at least two parts; and the print-image displaying section merges the split parts of the print image into one and displays the print image.” (**Tyler, col.9 lines 44-53**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori, Hamaguchi, and Chang, as modified with Wang, with the teachings of Tyler since they are both analogous in print control related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the

time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori, Hamaguchi, and Chang, as modified with Wang, with the teachings of Tyler in order to lower memory requirement for displaying data. (**Tyler, col.2 lines 8-20**)

10. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori and Hamaguchi, in view of Chang, further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art hereinafter referred to as AAPA.

Regarding claim 13 dependent on claim 1, Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang, do not disclose “The print buffer unit, wherein the print buffer unit is driven by a portable power source.” However AAPA discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print buffer unit is driven by a portable power source.” (**AAPA, Specification page 1 lines 15-16**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang with the teachings of AAPA since they are both analogous in power driven device related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori and Hamaguchi, as modified with Chang with the teachings of AAPA in order to provide a DC back-up power to the devices.

11. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mori, Hamaguchi, and Chang, as modified with Wang, in view of Tyler, further in view of Applicant Admitted Prior Art hereinafter referred to as AAPA.

Regarding claim 14 dependent on claim 12, Mori, Hamaguchi, Chang, and Wang, as modified with Tyler do not disclose “The print buffer unit, wherein the print buffer unit is driven by a portable power source.” However AAPA discloses “The print buffer unit, wherein the print buffer unit is driven by a portable power source.” (**AAPA, Specification page 1 lines 15-16**) It would have been obvious to one ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention to combine the teachings of Mori, Hamaguchi, Chang, and Wang, as modified with Tyler, with the teachings of AAPA since they are both analogous in power driven device related field. One ordinary skilled in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the teachings of Mori, Hamaguchi, Chang, and Wang, as modified with Tyler, with the teachings of AAPA in order to provide a DC back-up power to the devices.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to MARTIN MUSHAMBO whose telephone number is (571)270-3390. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday / 7:30 am-5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Benny Q. Tieu can be reached on (571) 272-7490. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625